## THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

The Meeting Between the Mother and Son at the Tombs Yesterday.

. What the Prisoner's Defence

Interviews with Ex-Assistant District Attorney Garvin and Mr. Charles O'Conor.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

Further Particulars of the Unhappy Wedded Life of Mrs. Walworth.

HOW THE EOY BEARS HIMSELF.

The Result of the Post-Mortem Examination.

Coroner Young to Hold the Inquest on Friday Morning.

The lamentable tragedy which occurred in this city on Tuesday morning continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes of which led to the perpetration of the crime, and the high standing of the actors in the dread trial of his poor mother, all combine to make the murder the most talked-of tragedy since James Fisk fell by the bullet. In the first excitement caused by the news of the crime he opinion set in strongly against young Valworth, but since the character of the father as become known and the unfortunate history of married life revealed the current of public opinion has changed, and the sympathy which niversally extended to the son, although no one is bold enough to say that a child is justified in imhands in the blood of his parent, no natter what the provocation may be.

The facts of the life of the late Mr. Walworth, as

ated by reliable authorities, are humiliating and painful. He was, however, in some measure the rictim of early training, and his dissolute life warns arents against the baneful habit of restraining all the feelings and affections of children, with the taken idea that by doing so they are implanting in their minds the seeds of morality. Chancellor Walworth, the father of Mansfield Walworth, was

A MAN OF HIGH HONOR AND INTEGRITY public life, but he is said to have ruled his house d with a rod of iron. He was a strict Presbyteritanical ide s which found favor in the days of our grandfathers were strictly enforced. The two sons of the Chansellor, the deceased and an elder brother who is now a Catholic priest in Albany, er this Puritanical rule. Boys who are brought up in this fashion generally become one of two or rush into the opposite extreme, and by a life of reckless depravity and unbridled enjoyment vainly When young Mansfield was sent to college the evil ffects of the training which he had received The boy, who when at home was afraid to call his soul his own, became the fastest young man in sollege, developing qualities which eventually

While at college his father married again, his wife being the widow of Colonel Hardin, of Kentucky, a gallant officer, who met his death at the Buena Vista, in Mexico. The daughter, the widow of the murdered man, was an extremely beautiful girl, so beautiful that she was toasted as the belie of her native State. After the death of Colonel Hardin, his widow having some legal business in connection with her estate to transact, by the advice of friends, had recourse to the advice of Chancellor Walworth, whose legal ability at the time was well known. The Chancellor solved the difficulty by marrying the widow and making the case his own, and in an evil hour Miss Nelly Hardin

became an immate of the same home with Mans-field Walworth. The events that subsequently transpired are narrated by

AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF THE PAMILY,
who, for obvious reasons, does not wish his name
to be published. Colonel Hardin, when he died.
could not have been called wealthy, but he left his
widow and daughter a handsome competency, the who, for obvious reasons, does not wish his name to be published. Colonel Hardin, when he died. could not have been called wealthy, but he left his widow and daughter a handsome competency, the larger portion of which was settled on the latter. After the marriage of his father Mansfield returned from college and took up his residence with his father. He was young and handsome. Miss Hardin was surpassingly beautiful, and the Chancellor thought that it would be a happy idea to arrange a match and secure the entire Hardin property to the Walworth family. It does not appear that there was any strong love between the young people, but they were married and continued to reside in Saratogs. Mutual friends who knew the character of the bridegroom shook their heads when the marriage was consummated, and although they hoped for the best, they feared the worst. Their fears were unhappily too well founded. In less than a year after the marriage all the evil qualities of Walworth's character manifested themselves. As narrated in the Herald of yesterday, he lil-treated his unhappy wife in every way. He was idle and dissolute, and while intoxicated would act in such a manner that his conduct became a byword in Saratoga. While pursuing this course, he, with his wife, joined the Catholic Church, and this made, for a short time, a market change in his manner. He yielded to the wish of his father and commenced to study law, and the noble wile, who had borne up with heroic fortitude under her manifold trials, fondly hoped that happiness was about to dawn upon her at last. Her hope was short lived. The old leaven was too strong to be so easily overcome, and Walworth speedily fell into his old courses. About three years after the marriage an outrage committed by him had the effect of driving him irom the neighborhood of Saratoga. In the dead of night, while in a half drunken condition, he scaled the wall of a garden leading to a young ladies' boarding school, and with a fendish design in his heart endeavored to gain entrance through

which

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PARMITS

and became nominally free. One would suppose
that with the separation Walworth would have
ceased the persecution of his wite, but this was
mot the case. Mrs. Walworth went South to her
mative State, and remained there some time, amid
the scenes where her happy childhood and girlhood
had been passed. She proceeded from Kentucky
20 Washington, and, through the induence of
friends, procured a position as clerk in the Treasury Department. While she was there her hushand was attaining considerable fame as a novelist, and the attention he gave to his literary work
for a time kept him from annoying his wife. She remained in Washington for two years and then came
to this city, and for a time struggled against adversity by keeping a boarding house on Twentyshird street. The attempt proved a failure, and
the finally removed from the city to assume the
position she now occupies—head of a ladies' semihary at the old Walworth homestead. Since she
went to Saratoga the old persecution was revived
by Walworth, and he commenced to address letters
to the poor woman containing insinuations of the
most insulting character. The boy Frank, who
seems te have had a noble heart, was aware of the
unhappy late of his mother; but the letters were
kept conscaled from him. His young life had been
clouded by the dissensions which had prevailed
between his parents. He had never known a
father's affection; he owed him his life
and no more. All his love was centred
in his mother. The father, not content with
insulting Mrs. Walworth, threatened to kill her,
sand these threats reached the ears of her son.
Ry some unfortunate circumstance the letters
which impugned his mother's virtue and the
legitimacy of his own birth fell into the defamation
for the poor whom a tamber of the hearts of the best Southern families
aboved in his vefue, and he was determined to
out stand by and tamely submit to the defamation to THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PARMITS din his veins, and he was determined to din his veins, and he was determined to the his veins, and he was determined to the defamation of mother whom he so dearly loved and his own race. He met his father in the streets of atoga, and, at the request of the boy, the father mised to abstain from his threats and his interest in the streets of atoga, and, at the request of the boy, the father mised to abstain from his threats and his interest and his interest and his promise, but be did not.

of a still more entrageous character. These again fell into the hands of Frank, and when his gather left home on Monday evening he followed him, the last meeting between them took place, and the fearful parricide was perpetrated which has brought awo eld family names into the deepest disgrace, cut off a strong man-in the prime of his life, blighted the future of a bright and promising boy and added the bitterest pang to the cup of a noble woman's lifelong sorrew.

The Prisoner in the Tombs. since the memorable day succeeding the ooting of Colonel Fisk has there been so much citement around and about the Tombs as there was yesterday. The cause of the unusual rush o visitors was, of course, to see young Walworth; but in this desire of course all, with the exception of a few intimate iriends, were disappointed. unfertunate boy sat in his lonely cell in the Tombs, but whatever his thoughts were he bore bravely up and snowed no signs of a drooping spirit. He occupies cell 44, which is a plainly furnished one, no steps having been yet taken to make it more table than the prison rules prescribe. The prisoner eats his meals with regularity, and converses rationally enough with the keepers of the

up to the entrance of the Tombs, and Judge Bar-bour, accompanied by a lady wearing a heavy veil, alighted from it and passed in. The lady was Mrs. Walworth. She appears to be about thirty-eight years of age, and much of the beauty which in her outh made her so much admired still remains. Her eyes are of deepest blue, and her brown hair was gracefully worn in waves across her classic forehead. Mark Finlay was present at the meeting between the mother and son, and he says it was most affecting. There were no tears shed. Theirs is not the grief that finds vent in weeping. The mother embraced the boy who has dared so much in vindication of her honor; the embrace was returned, and for nearly a moment not a word was spoken on either side. There was no extraordinary emotion, each probably felt that grief must for the present be laid aside and the stern reality looked in the face. The conversation which took place between them was, of course, private; but young Walworth could be seen gesticulating and talking in a very animated manner. Mrs. Walworth eagerly watched him, and occasionally at some remark of his would sadly smile; private; out Young walworth could see seen gesticulating and talking in a very animated manner.

Mrs. Walworth eagerly watched him, and occasionally at some remark of his would sadly smile; but she was frequently overcome by some reference of his, and dropped her head upon his hands. Judge Barbour remained in the prison for about half an hour and then drove away, leaving Mrs. Walworth with her son. She remained with him in the prison for nearly two hours, and then, bidding the boy a loving farewell, she lett. Mr. Charles O'Conor also called during the day, as did Judge Garvin, and both of them had interviews with the prisoner. Mr. Beach visited the prison, and had a conversation with the boy in the morning. The prison officials say that the bearing of young Walworth is brave and undaunted, and they strongly sympathize with him. There were several young men admitted during the day, friends of the prisoner, one of them from Saratoga. They were admitted and remained for some time. By the advice of counsel, Walworth refuses to converse about the murder or to see any strangers or reporters.

Marderer.

Ex-Judge Garvin has been retained for the defence of Frank Walworth by Judge Barbour, on behalf of the family. Yesterday a reporter of the HERALD called upon Mr. Garvin, at his office in Chambers street, and had a short general conver-sation with him as to the murder. He said that he had just been looking over the story as given in the morning papers, and was sorry to see that some of the papers had greatly exaggerated the circumstances surrounding the tragedy. He thought the deed was awful enough in itself without being intensified by the morbid imagina-tion of scribblers who had evidently no regard for facts. He did not think such narratives would hurt his client in any way, because they carried upon their faces a self-contradiction; it was mainly with regard to public morals that he made the reat the Tombs that morning, and had counselled him to be very reticent of speech; to refuse "In reference to interviewing, as it is called," said Mr. Garvin, "several newspaper men the prisoner, for the purpose of 'interviewing' him. I have uniformly refused it. What can a in his circumstances say that is of value to anybody? He is in a state

any value to anybody? He is in a state of mind that makes his statements utterly irresponsible." As to the tragedy itself, the cause of it, the relations of the deceased to his wife and children, Judge Garvin declined to say anything. In the course of conversation the name of a confidential friend of the family was mentioned, and the reporter seeking out that friend, obtained, in substance, the following statement:—

"Mrs. Walworth has borne more from her late husband than will ever be brought to light in this world. It is, to my knowledge, quite true that he cruelly lil-treated her, and the newspaper reports have not, as far as I have read them, exaggerated the story of that cruelty in the slightest degree. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Walworth was never very happy, but for several years before her divorce she endured silently and with little outward complaining the cruelties of her husband. These crueities are not confined to the utterance of indivorce she endured silently and with little outward complaining the cruelties of her husband. These cruelties are not confined to the utterance of insulting and unkind words. I have known him during her pregnancy to knock her down, and then shamefully and grossly ill-treat her. He has treated her in a manner so disgraceful and so unmanly that I could not repeat it to you. Then, after the divorce, in defance of the order of the Court and the urgent entreaties of his children, he still continued to grossly insuit his wife, while endeavoring to obtain an income by her profession as teacher to support herself and family. I know that Frank intercepted many of the letters addressed to his mother by his father, so that she might be spared the pain of reading them. Mansfield Walworth was a had man by nature; his own father, when alive, was made the victim, again and again of his infernal cruelty. I have known Mansfield to tell the Chancellor that unless he complied with his unreasonable desires as to money and other matters, he would publish something in the newspapers that he had connection with about the Chancellor that the Chancellor would not like. In this manner he frightened his father, an old gentleman over seventy years of age, into compliance with his wishes. I cannot tell you the thousand cruelties that I know this family. I do not say that they justified his murder by any means, but they may be fairly urged as extenuating circumstances.

Frank H. Walworth Yesterday. It was rumored in the city yesterday that Mr. Charles O'Conor had been retained for the defence of

Frank Walworth. A HERALD reporter called upon Mr. O'Conor yesterday afternoon, at his office, in Wall had any foundation in fact. After a few minutes' waiting in the anteroom the reporter was ushered into the presence of the great lawyer.

"Mr. O'Conor, there is a rumor in the city that you have been retained for the defence of Frank valworth; may I ask you whether that rumor is

"I think it is very likely that you have heard that I visited the Tombs this morning."
"Yes, sir, I did hear that; but I also heard that you were retained. Probably your visit suggested

the retainer to my informant." "Probably se. I am not retained in the usual sense of retainer, that is, by receiving any fee. I should not accept that. I called at the Tombs this morning. I knew the Walworth family well. The Chanceller was a grand eld man, and I have a great respect for his memory. I don't know that I shall go into court in this case. If it is needful and

great respect for his memory. I don't know that I shall go into court in this case. If it is needful and it get thought that I san be of service to this unhabpy young man by doing so I shall not hesitate to go. I will do all I can by way of advice to help him in his dreadful condition."

"You had an interview with him this morning at the Tombs, I presume, Mr. O'Conor. How does he seem to bear it?"

"Bravely and quietly, with a calmness that is certainly remarkable. There is not the slightest indication of fear and scarcely of serrow."

"Is not that a strange condition for a young man placed in the circumstances in which he is?"

"Not so strange as it might seem at first sight. It is the soldier spirit and blood that are in him. General Hardin was a fine soldier, as brave as Julius Cæsar; he was killed in the Mexican war. This boy has much of his grandfather's spirit in him, and shows that he has in his present very serious position."

"Did you know anything of the family affairs of the Walworths, Mr. O'Conor?"

"Yes, I had occasion to know very much of their family affairs. I am not aware that I ever saw Mrs. Walworth, the wildow of the murdered man. I knew Walworth well."

"What is your opinion of him, Mr. O'Conor?"

"It was scarcely possible to conceive of a worse man; he was bad in grain, and his badness was the more contemptible because it was united to a character that was very frivolous and inane. He was a man with some ability for writing. I think in the course of the trial, probably before, facts will some out that will show how astonishingly bad this man was."

"O'I course, I need not say to you, Mr. O'Conor,

tenuating and may be fairly used in that connection."

The reporter then bade Mr. O'Coner "good day."

The Post-Herton Examination on the Body—The Official Investigation To Be Held To-Horrow.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning Corener Young and his Deputy, Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, proceed-ed to the undertaker's office of Messrs. Senior & Benedict, 60 Carmine street, for the purpose of em-pannelling a jury and making a post-mortem ex-amination in the case of Mr. Mansfield Tracy Wal-

Coroner Young empannelled and swore in the following named gentlemen to act as jurors at the inquest:—John V. Reynolds, foreman, attorney; agent; F. C. Seinor, undertaker; Jotham Clark, retired; Ferdinand A. Elbell, livery.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination on the body, assisted by Docters Finnell, O'Hanlon, Knox, S. J. Clark and others, which lasted nearly two hours.

The following is a report of the autopsy made by Dr. Marsh and those saociated with him:—
A pistol-shot wound of outside of the left arm, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, was found four inches below the acromion process; another of right side of face, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, close to and on a line with the lower border of the ear, the skin around the wound, for a distance of two inches, being blackened and filled with powder; a similar wound of the left side of the chest, three and a half inches to the leit of the median line of the body and six inches above the nipple, on a direct line, the edges of the wound being ragged and ecchymotic; also a pistol-shot wound of the right side of the chest, half an inch in diameter, situated one and a half inches to the right of the median line of the single side of the chest, half an inch in diameter, situated one and a half inches to the right of the median line and two inches below the nipple. The direction of the latter wound was downwards, backwards and to the right; that of the face was on a straight line toward the left a distance of four inches.

On opening the body the left side of the chest was

nipple. The direction of the latter wound was downwards, backwards and to the right; that of the face was on a straight line toward the left a distance of four inches.

On opening the body the left side of the chest was found to be filled with fluid and clotted blood. The bail on this side of the chest entered between the second and third rios, passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, and was found imbedded in the body of the second dorsal vertebra. The bail which entered the right side of the chest struck and fractured the sixth rib, and then, glancing, it passed to a point four and three-quarters inches from point of entrance, where it was found imbedded in the muscles of the chest. The bail which entered the lower jaw at its angle, and also the upper jaw-bone, and lodged in the left side. The bail which entered the lower jaw at its angle, and also the upper portion of the humerus and lodged in the biceps missie.

All of the internal organs were examined and found to be healthy. Death was due to shock and internal hemorrhage from pistol shot wounds received—the internal hemorrhage resulting from the wound of left side of chest. All the bullets found in the body were round ones. Had deceased lived it would have been absolutely necessary to amputate the left arm at the shoulder joint. The wound necessarily fatal was that in the left breast. Deceased possibly might have recovered from the wound of the face, as the brain was uninjured by the ball; the bullet in the face was not removed, as it would have necessitated great disfigurement. There was great trouble experienced by the physicians in tracing the fatal buillet on the left side of the chest.

The inquest will be commenced before Coroner

the chest.

The inquest will be commenced before Corone Young, at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, at half-pas Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the inquest the body was removed, and it will be delivered to the reletives, who will probably take it to Saratoga the same day, but nothing definite is yet known about the funeral.

MR. WALWORTH NOT A MASON.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State sends the following:—

Under a resolution of the Grand Lodge now in

## CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Philadelphia Woollen Mill Destroyed Loss \$130,000.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4, 1878.

The woollen mill of John Brown & Sons, or Eighth, below Tasker street, was totally destroyed by fire, about one o'clock this morning. The build ing had a front of 300 feet. The mill ran 172 looms, giving employment to 300 hands. The new machinery which had recently been put up in the mill was destroyed.

The total loss is about \$130,000. The insurance, \$145,000, of which \$82,000 is in New York companies is as follows:—Home, \$7,000; Niagara, German American and Manhattan, \$5,000 each; Hanover, Republic, Lorillard, Arcic, Firemen's Fund and Merchants, \$3,000 each; Etna and Phenix, \$3,500 each; West-chester, Commerce, Hoffman, Farragut, New York, Yonkers and Lamar, \$2,500 each. Foreign companies—Royal, \$10,000; North British, \$7,500; Liverpool and Loudon, \$5,000; Imperial and Commercial Union, \$10,000 each.

A Shoe Manufactory Destroyed in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4, 1873. The boot and shoe manufactory of J. T. Stewart & Son, on the corner of Water and Andrews

port, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT, June 4, 1873. A fire broke out this morning in Knight's gris mill on Water street, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

The loss on the building, machinery and grain i ten thousand to twelve thousand dollars; unin sured.

The sames extended to the store of George W. Blake, whose stock was partly saved, though the building was burned out.

The block adjoining was on fire in the roof and considerably damaged by water; insured in Boston. The occupants of this block—N. D. Dodge & Brothers; Holker, Stiles & Donahoe; A. W. Meoney and A. F. Ross & Co.—suffered by damage to their stock, but are fully insured.

J. B. and Edward Knight had in store over 10,000 bushels of corn, and their entire loss will exceed \$25,000; uninsured.

George W. Blake, flour business, in the same block, loses \$500.

Ames Coffin, who had an office in the block, loses \$1,500.

The fire communicated to the adjoining block owned by A. W. Mooney.

N. D. Dodge & Brothers, who occupied the upper story as a shoe factory, lose \$2,000.

A. W. Mooney, commission merchant, loses \$500.

Stiles & Donahoe, harness makers and furnishers, lose \$500. The sames extended to the store of George

Ose \$500. A. F. Ross & Co., of the Hope Spice Mills, lose William Holker & Co., stoves and hollow ware, lose \$500.

The loss by this fire is the largest that has been experienced here for a quarter of a century.

A Fire at Birch Hill, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, June 4, 1870.

An extensive fire occurred at Birch Hill, River Point, this merning, which at one time threatened to destroy the entire place, engines being telegraphed for to this city. The fire destroyed Pike's planing mills, Brayton's furnace and Cassidy's welling, and partially destroyed another smal dwelling. The loss is \$55,000; insurance \$20,000, in the Butler Matual, City of Providence, North Mis-sourt, Queens, of Liverpool; Alliance, of Cleve land; Fame, of Philadelphia; Meriden, of Meriden Conn.; Phœnix, of Hartford, and the Insurance Company of North America.

Fires in Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1873. A fire in El Paso, Ill., yesterday, destroyed

property valued at \$20,000. A fire in Princeville, Peoria county, Ill., destroyed a block of buildings. The loss is not reported. Two men were arrested charged with starting the fire.

The Propeller City of Chatham Burned Hamilton, Ontario, Jane 4, 1873. The propeller City of Chatham took fire at her dock at this place last night, and burned to the wateds edge. Seven hundred barrels of dour were on the propeller, and are a total loss. The vessei was valued at \$22,000,

Boston Fire Items.

BOSTON, June 4, 1873. Mayor Pierce, in a message to the City Council, recommends reform in the Boston Fire Depart-ment by the increase of the force, and providing additional safeguards against fires.

Some forty representatives of leading insurance companies, at a meeting fast night, voted that the policies be cancelled of parties who make exorbitant claims, of damage for the removal of goods, or any claim if the removal was not actually necessary by the presence of fire in the building from which the goods were removed, or in the building adjacent to it.

A. C. Baidwin, owner of the Globe Theatre site. which the goods were removed, adjacent to it.

A. C. Baldwin, owner of the Globe Theatre site, who is now abroad, telegraphs that the rebuilding shall go on at once.

## CONFEDERATION.

How Prince Edward Island Joined the New Dominion.

SUCCESS OF THE CANADIAN CHIEFS

Stubborn Resistance of the Islanders The Overtures for Confederation and What Came of Them.

IRON CIVILIZER.

Prejudice of the Natives Against Railroads.

FATE OF AN ENTERPRISING PREMIER.

The Trips to Ottawa and the Final "Best Terms."

THE ISLAND AS IT IS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, May 30, 1873. After years of ministerial coaxing on the on hand and no small amount of stubbornness on the tunes of the New Dominion. Signed, sealed and delivered, the document of annexation only awaits charming little country part and parcel of the great confederation. Although temporarily left out in the cold, where it remains for a considerable portion of the year. Newfoundland will follow suit. complete, without a flaw. The successful carrying out of the scheme will be the crowning effort of the the United States or entire independence be the final result, England will doubtless be soon relieved of all responsibility. This may perhaps be considered a bold assertion in view of the seeming reluctance of some of the provinces to join the confederation and the well known loyalty of the colonists to the British government. It is plain, however, that the people are beginning to appreciate their position, and, awakening to the fact that they are far benind the age in enterprise, friend that has so heedlessly marred their progress. The confederation of all the British provinces is

requires no extraordinary foresight to predict.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

eral British provinces, held nearly ten years ago. when Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island refused to accept the terms offered, the Dominio authorities have kept a watchful eve on these fertile plains. Tempting inducements were constantly thrown in the way, Minister exhausted all their ingenuity and splendid promises out effect. Confederation was dreaded by nearly the entire population of the island, for many retheir rights. No confederate candidate -if such existed-would present himself for election to the Parliament here, and it may be said without ex aggeration that the feeling against annexation to the agricultural classes, who, by the way, held their land for a song, no idea of any change could not sion of railroads, which, some years ago, many had never seen or heard of, loomed up as the destroying angels of their household goods. Despite, how ever, these discouraging symptoms, the wily Canatheir efforts. In 1869 overtures were again made by the government at Ottawa. Better terms than before were offered with winning grace. No spider ever coquetted with timid fly with more bewitching fondness or sung his whole-souled invitation in welcoming and melodious strains. But the Con ference failed, and Prince Edward Island, proud of its British flag, and flapping its little wings with red mud of the native soil. Blissful in their ign rance, yet grasping in their desires, the sturdy islanders declined the terms and bade adieu to

Still undismayed by so many disheartening is sues, the Dominion chiefs, fully aware of the importance of the Union, were not to be baulked by a people who scarcely realized the peculiar benefits to be reaped by confederation. Twice had they failed in bringing their neighbors to any sort of terms though lavish inducements had been held out this time the out-of-the-way farmers were just as resolute as ever in their opposition to the linking of any chain of progress that might connect them with the Dominion government. But the time had arrived when the more intelligent portion of the community were beginning to wake up from its lethargy, and as locomotion from one part of the island to the other was as difficult as it is in a newly ploughed field, the idea of a railroad flashed like a phantom before the vision of some more civilized than their fellows. Doubtless the terrible invader was at first only talked about in trembling whispers, for the faithful iron horse was generally

civilized than their fellows. Doubtless the terrible invader was at first only talked about in trembling whispers, for the faithful iron horse was generally regarded as the common enemy, only fit for breakneck countries and demoralized communities. Evil rumors, however, spread quickly, and, sure enough, the affair became noised abroad. There was no immediate revolution, but the fate of the projector was something to contemplate with aurprise and fear. In the Spring of 1871 Premier Pope, with a heroism to be recalled with pride and gratitude by his countrymen, introduced a bill into the Legislature to build a grand trunk railway from Charlottetown to Albertown, the immeasurable distance of thirry miles. The storm that ensued is indescribable. After the tempest came the calm, and, amid a deathly stillness, wherein the fate of the country was suspended from a single fish hook, the bill passed. The Premier's doom was sealed.

I cannot call to mind just now any startling episode for which the present startling century is remarkable that at all approaches in extent the shock which this anticipated advent or the fron horse created. The news spread like wildfire, and the excitement that succeded marks an even unparalleled in the previous history of this fertile spot. Countrymen were aroused and citizens brooded in silence. And here was developed a grand opportunity for what was known as the opposition party to make political capital and step into the progressive shoes of those who had sared to inflict upon the country the whisting grievance of a lecomotive. Charges of corruption were freely made against the party in power; little "jobs" were hinter at by their enemies in such a strain as to induce the opin.on that the promoters of the scheme were influenced by mercenary motives; that a youthild "Chedit Mobilier" was born on the island when he had a weak of the road; that the Deminion government had suggested and fostered the enterprise with a view to confederation; that the prominent officials of the sland were in a "r

Parliament was dissolved. In the interim before the new election streamous exertions were made to keep alive the flame that had been so ingeniously kindled, and the valient electors showed their conscipt for railroads and confederation by returning the leaders of the party who avowedly entertained no friendly feelings toward the new Dominion. The farmers went back to their work in peace, happy in the thought of little taxation and no shrieting train. But the road hed been partly built, and competent engineers having pronounced the work fauitiess, the anti-railroad legislators began to change their minds in the natural course of events, and did the handsome thing by adding fifty miles to it.

and did the handsome thing by adding fifty miles to it.

ANOTHER TRIP TO OTTAWA.

It occurred suddenly to the factious legislators that railroads and confederation were two things inseparable. A debt had been contracted which the country was unable to meet. Taxes must be imposed, which the agricultural classes would resoutely resist, and although they were still anticonfederate to the backbone, so to speak, something must be done to relieve the country from its very embarrassing condition. In this plight Messre. Haythorne and Laird, leaders of the government, took a quiet trip to Ottawa, where, from all accounts, they were well received, and solicited new terms of confederation. They obtained them, and very good terms they were; but, as the country had not been apprised of the proceeding beforehand, some dissatisfaction was expressed on their return, and in order that the matter might be fully tested Parliament was again dissolved and the voice of the people asked upon the subject. The result placed the Haythorne and Laird in a minority, they were all party confederates now, and Pope having once had not been apprised of the proceeding beforehand, some dissatisfaction was expressed on their
return, and in order that the matter might be
fully tested Parliament was again dissolved
and the voice of the people asked
upon the subject. The result placed the
Haythorne and Laird in a minority, they were all
party confederates now, and Pope having once
again obtained the leadership aggested that much
better terms could be obtained from the Bominion
government than had already been conceded.
Armed with a resolution from the House of Commons here Messrs. Pope, Havliand and Howlan proceeded to Ottawa as delegates and claimed that the
former delegates had not obtained sumfeint terms
to carry on the local government, owing to the increase in the expenditures for educational purposes and public works, without recourse to direct
taxation. The other provinces, he contended, had
various sources of revenue, including gold mines,
coal mines and crown lands, which Prince Edward
laiand did not possess. The shrewd Prly Council
of Canada did not let the opportunity slip, and
after a little parley the delegation came back on
their way rejoicing.

The TERES OF CONFEDERATION.

To begin with, Canada becomes responsible for
the debts and liabilities of the island at the time of
the union, which formally takes place on the lst of
July next.

In consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the
possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several
provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well
as of the isolated and exceptional condition of
Prince Edward Island that colony, on entering the
Union, shall be entitled to inour a debt equal to
fifty dollars per head of its population, as shown
by the census returns of 1871—say \$4,701,050.

Prince Edward Island has the subject of the parliament
of the purchase of lands now held by large
provinces the activated to the union may exceed
\$4,701,050,

proprietors.
In consideration of the transfer to the general

In consideration of the transfer to the general Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by ganada to Prince Edward Island for the support of its government and legislation—to wit, \$30,000 and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of the population, as shown by the census returns of 1861, viz.:—\$92,021, both half yearly in advance, such grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each consequent decennial census, until the population amounts to \$400,000, at which rates such grants shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next census be taken in the year 1881.

until the population amounts to \$400,000, at which rates such grants shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next census be taken in the year 1881.

The Dominion government will assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz:—The salary of the Lieutenant Governor; the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and District or County Courts, when established; the charges in respect to the Department of Customs; the Postal Department; the protection of the fisheries; the provision for the Militia; the lighthouses, shipwrecked crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals; the Geological Survey; the Penitentiary; efficient steam service for the conveyance of mains and passengers to be established and maintained between the island and the Dominion, Winter and Summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion. The maintenance of telegraphic communication between the island and the maintain. And such other charges as maybe incident to and connected with the services which, by the "British North American act, 1867." appertain to the general government, and as are, or may be, allowed to the other provinces.

The population of Frince Edward Island having been increased by 15,000 or upwards since 1861, it is agreed that the island shall be represented in the Dominion House of Commons by six members. The representation to be readjusted from time to time under the provisions of the "British North American act, 1867."

The constitution of the Executive authority and

The representation to be readjusted from time to time under the provisions of the "British North American act, 1867."

The constitution of the Execusive authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island shall, subject to the provisions of the said act, continue as they exist at the Union until altered under the as they exist at the Union until altered under the authority thereof; and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the Union, shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

The provision of the aforesaid "British North American act, 1567," shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only effect one and not the whole of the provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward

these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other provinces of the Dominion, and as if the colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the provinces originally united by

Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other provinces of the Dominion, and as if the colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the provinces originally united by Lies said act.

The railways under contract and in course of construction for the island igovernment, shall be the property of Canada.

The new building in which are held the law courts, registry office, &c., shall be transferred to Canada on the payment of \$69,000, the purchase to include the land on which she building stands, and a suitable space of ground in addition for yardroom, &c., &c.

The steam dredge boat, in course of construction, to be taken by the Dominion at a cost not exceeding \$2,000.

The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by order in council, on an address to that effect, in terms of the 146th section of the 'British North American act, 1867,' may direct; and Prince Edward Island, and used as such, to remain the property of the island, and the time within which the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons in Canada shall take effect.

There was not much difference between the foregoing terms and those obtained by the previous delegration. Although it is claimed by the Pope delegration that the island will be benefited to the extent of \$33,000 more, annually, by the terms set forth as above. There was some difference, however, in the reception of the delegates, for the former on their return were compelled to test the matter before the people, while the latter were welcomed with enthusiasm. In other words, the islanders were prepared for comfederation, and they saw their time had come. As there were no anti-confederates in the Legislative body the latest "best terms" were adopted by a unanimous vote of the House. An address praying Her Malesty's sanction to the terms and conditions upon which the island forms part of the Union, which will of course, be joyilalia vecorded, as few adoubt that the confederation was the word bright about, and the islanders will be seen

Rum had something to do with it, and there is at present in Charlottetewn a steck of that fluid which would first a man-of-war. It happened is

this way:—In the Island the duty on rum is forty cents a gallon. In the Deminion of Canada the duty is just double that amount. Antispating the completion of the arrangement for the admission of the laind into the Dominion, shiploads of rum were started from the West Indies and imported here at a low duty, in the hope that it could be subsequently sent to the tree ports of the Dominion at a profit of forty cents per gallon above the ordinary margin. But the speculators have been badly sold, since orders have issued from Ottawa providing that all rum imported into the Island under the rum tariff shall be subject to duty if it is shipped to any of the ether Provinces. This has spoiled the game of many an enterprising shipper. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Since the treaty of Fontainebleau in
the island was ceded to Great Brit Since the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1763, when the island was ceded to Great Britain by the French, the immigration has progressed by no means so rapidly as might be supposed. The population is now about one hundred thousand. The length of the island is 130 miles and the breadth about thirty-four miles. The standing grievance for the last ninety years has been the land question, owing to the plan then adopted for its distribution. The great object of the majority of the proprietors was how to make the greatest gain with the least trouble and expenses. Much has since bution. The great object of the majority of the proprietors was how to make the greatest gain with the least trouble and expenses. Much has since been done to purchase the estates of large non-resident proprietors, who did little or nothing to-ward midliling the conditions upon which it was granted to them. Several fertile tracts have been sold in retail to the tenant, and the result has had a very beneficial effect on the prosperity of the island. Many of the farmers in the agricultural districts are the descendants of Righlanders settled by the Earl of Selkirk on his lands here in 1803; but in subsequent years emigrants continued to arrive from Ireland and England, and the progress since then, though slow, has been steady. The union of the island will now revolutionize matters, and five years hence a vast change will be everywhere noticeable. So far as climate is concerned, the centenarians throughout the country speak of it in the highest terms, and, if I mistake not, Summerside and other kindred localities will make famous watering places for ever-heated Canadians. It is a charming spot, and is surrounded by all the natural elements that could render a Summer residence delightful. But it is in the fertility of the soil that Prince Edward Island excels. It is strong and rich to a uniformly uncommon degree. There is no portion of the lower provinces where agriculture can be prosecuted with better prospects of a good return than in this island. Such, indeed, is the excellence of the soil that good crops are produced immediately on its being redeemed from the forest. It is especially well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats and potatoes, of which large quantities are annually exported. All sorts of fruit grow in abundance, while the specimens of live stock that I have seen at different points would carry prizes at a well contested agricultural exhibition. Some of the hardiest and swiftest horses in the lower provinces are raised in Prince Edward Island.

hardest and swiftest horses in the lower provinces are raised in Prince Edward Island.

THE PISHERIES.

Any boy five years old here who fails to pin his lobster on the first dab is supposed to be a disgrace to his family. To see the quantities of fish captured in these quarters and the cool indifference with which the amateur hooks his two and three hundred sea tront a day, to behold with strained impartiality the thousands of mackerel dancting fandangos in well protected nets, the majestic salmon looking like so many heroic but crestfallen officers, taking a last glimpse at the fast filekering founders; the regiments of ill-fated halibut, loads of cod and unfortunate herring, all lying near the wharves ready to be disposed of by a relentless enemy, is enough to suggest a feeling, not exactly of commiseration, but of considence in the fisherman's art, while the spectacle affords proof of the abundance and excellence of the fish. I am told that the walrus was wont to frequent the shores in large numbers, and was a source of considerable profit, but of late years that the fish. I am told that the walrus was wont to frequent the shores in large numbers, and was a source of considerable profit, but of late years that specimen has not been seen here. Despite all these promising features, however, there is deci-dedly more room for the fishing industry of the island, and there is no doubt that the new condi-tion of affairs will stimulate the hardy heroes to more exertion.

tion of affairs will stimulate the hardy heroes to more exertion.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

the capital of the island, is prolific in stores, and has a population of 10,000 souis. Here the civil government has administered the laws. The Legislature consists of a Governor, who is appointed by the Queen; a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The office of Governor will be abolished under the new regime, and legislation in the two houses will henceforth be chiefly confined to local affairs. The public buildings in Charlottetown have some claims to architectural beauty, and there is an evident desire on the part of the people to promote its prosperity, if outsiders will only step in and show them how to do it. Not speaking disparagingly of the lodging shantles with high-sounding names, it is somewhat strange to find that there is not a hotel in the piace. At Sommerside, however, a fine edifice is in course of construction, and as it is the first of its kind on the island no doubt other rival establishments will be commenced.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE ISLAND are very encouraging. Relieved from a debt that would surely have involved the agricultural classes in an inextricable difficulty, and perhaps have compelled the representatives of the people to sue for terms, there is every nope that now, the barrier to progress having been removed, they will step into the van of the Dominion and proceed at the lively and interesting pace that has hitherts marked that broad domain.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4, 1873. place yesterday afternoon, at four o'elock, with about four hundred members in attendance. Judge Harmon was chosen temporary chairman. The session was occupied in hearing reports from

ich are represented. evening session a permanent organization was effected.

The following are the officers chosen:—

President—A A Smith, of Brooklyn.

school organizations in the different counties,

Secretaries—N. J. Reynolds, of Syracuse; F. H. Wisewell, of New York city, and E. Burlingame, of Troy.

Addresses were made by Mesars. A. A. Smith, Dr. Taylor, F. J. Hartley and M. Gill, of New Jersey.

The Convention reassembled this morning. There were about fitteen hundred delegates in attendance. The proceedings throughout the day were very earnest, practical and instructive.

The following subjects were discussed:—

The relative necessity of intellectual and heart culture in the teacher. The subject was opened by the Rev. C. S. Durfee, of Troy.

The Church and the Sunday school, opened by Rev. Dr. W. A. Niles, of Hornelisville.

The value of statistics in our work, opened by Major E. Sill, of Genesse.

The teacher's work, by the Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., of New York.

In the afternoon in sections A, B and C, the respective subjects of the work of State and county officers, of pastors and superintendents, and of primary and senior teachers were discussed. In the sub-section for primary teachers the line of discussion was principally the true order of development in instruction, viz.—through the thought or understanding, then the speech, and thirdly, the action of the pupil.

J. Temanns, New York, and Misses Hicks, of Oswego, and Williams, of Binghampton, with others, aided in the exercises. Hon. Edward Danforth, the State Secretary, presided over section A; E. P. Stater, of Cortland, over section B, and Judge Harmon wer section C.

The weather is fine and the hospitalities of the city are profuse and generous.

The weater is and generous.

tity are profuse and generous.

Hon. Jean Hill, M. C., of New Jersey; Rev. W. F.
Craft, of Massachusetts; Fontain J. Hartley, Secretary of the London (England) Sunday School Union, and other distinguished gentlemen are in

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1873. Beach, his brother-in-law, in 1871, and was tried and acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, returned here from Natchez on Monday last and this afternoon made a murderous assault on his wife. He accosted her on the street, urging her to live with him again, which she refused to do until he would stop drinking. After following her-some distance he again approached her and asked her to shake hands with him as a final farewell. She extended her hand, him as a final farewell. She extended her hand, when he selzed it, drew her towards him, pulled a hatchet from underneath his clothing and dealt her three heavy blows on the head. She fell sense-less on the pavement. The murderer ran, but was captured after a sharp chase. A surgical examination revealed three severe gashes on Mrs. Fore's head, one of which would, doubtless, have proved fatal but for the thick mass-of hair which she wore. She lies in a critical condition, but may recover.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, June 4, 1873. About two hundred and fifty representatives and ruests of the National Brewers' Association are in his city to attend the thirteenth United States Brewers' Congress. The business meetings of the Congress commenced in the West Side Rink this morning and will continue throughout the week. The officers of the Congress are:—Henry Claussen, of New York, President; A. Katzenmeyer, of New York, Secretary, and Fred. Schaeffer, of New York, Treasurer.

TEXAN DESPERADOES LIBERATING CRIMI-NALS BY FORCE.

Sr. Louis, June 4, 1873. A special from Houston, Texas, says a band ( armed desperadoes surrounded the jail at Waco Texas, last night, and after securing the keeper of the prison and locking them up, they liberate all the prisoners—twelve in number—several them notorious characters.